

NICE \$2½ PER MONTH

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 307.

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

SOUTHERN ENTRANCE TO THE YANGTZE.

Notice is hereby given—that on account of a recent survey of a Section of the entrance to the Yangtze having shown a Middle Shoal or Shoal, from 5 to 15 fathoms in width and from 5 to 15 fathoms long, it stretches nearly 7 miles in a westerly direction from a point N. distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Kintuan Shoal, and that the Channel to the Northward of this Middle Shoal is wider, and more direct than the one on the Western side—the following changes have been made in this vicinity:—

KINTUAN LIGHTSHIP.
The lightship has been moved in 3 fathoms off the Western edge of Blackhouse Shoal, to Kintuan Beacon bearing S. 7° W. distant about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

BLACKHOUSE UPPER BUOY.
The buoy is a vertically striped buoy, and is by a Black Diamond-shaped mark on the North-Western end of the Middle Shoal with Kintuan Beacon bearing S. 63° W. distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

BLACKHOUSE LOWER BUOY.
The buoy is a vertically striped buoy, and is by a Black Diamond-shaped mark on the South-Eastern end of the Middle Shoal in 3 fathoms, with House Island bearing N. 24° W. distant about 3 miles.

BLACKHOUSE SHOAL BUOY.
The buoy, No. 2 in the published list of

vessels entering by the Channel to the No

of the Middle Ground may now keep
gaha Lightship bearing S. 35° E. till
miles distant and then steer to pass 2
the South-Westward of the Kintoon
p: after which they may steer to make
N. 36° W. till the Small Kintoon
bears S. 45° W.
reefs and courses given are magnetic,
depths are for low water spring tides.

CAUTION.

s should not attempt to pass to the
astward of the Kintoon Lightship in
rent position.

gent of the Inspector General of Cus-

A. M. BISBEE.

Special Maritime Customs,
Post Inspector's Office

Shanghai, 1st May, 1888. [593]

NOTICE.

ERTIFICATED LADY NURSE will
glad to obtain a Post as GOVERNESS,
TION to YOUNG CHILDREN or to act as
TION to a LADY.
Particulars and Excellent References on
tion to.

B. C.,
Temperance Hall,
Shanghai.

GLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamship

S. Ashton, will be despatched for the
ports TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at
instead of as previously advertised.
Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & Co.,
General Managers.
Hong, 8th May, 1888. 1890

TO HAMBURG, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.
Steamship
"LYDIA."
Peterson, having arrived from the above
consignees of Cargo are hereby requested
in their Bills of Lading for counter-

mediate delivery of their goods from all

all cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TONIGHT, the 8th inst.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be taken to the Godowns of the Kowloon Pier and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Goods will be admitted after the Goods to the Godowns, and all Goods remaining on board after the 15th inst., will be subject to be broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be taken to the Godowns, where they will be stored on the 15th inst. at 4 P. M.

Insurance has been effected.

SIEGENSEN & Co.

Agents.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
M LAUNDRY MACHINERY.
Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 28th May, 1888, at 2.30 P.M.,
the late **STEAM LAUNDRY WORKS,**
Borrington.
OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
STANT M'ALPINE WASHING
MACHINE.
STANT ROTARY STEAM WASH-
ING MACHINE.
STANT 1st. SECONDHAND TRON.

ING MACHINE.
PATENT 54" DECONDUN TRC

NG MACHINE.
 ENT MANGLE.
 ROCHING MACHINE.
 EEZING MACHINE.
 E RINSER and 2 IRONING
 STOVES.
 NISH BOILER.
 BLE CYLINDER HORIZONTAL
 ENGINE.
 OF SALE.—Cash on de'ivery.
 G. K. LAMBERT,
 Auctioneer.
 eng, 8th May, 1888.

TREASURY NOTICE.

The Rating Ordinance, 1888.
Valuation List (Victoria) for 1888-89,
open to inspection at the Treasury for
seven days, commencing from Monday, 7th
inst., may be taken.
The valuation will be in force from July 1st,
1889.
An appeal may be made to the Supreme Court
within 30 days. Notice stating the grounds
of appeal in each case must also be sent to the
Commissioner of Valuation not later than 14
days before the date of appeal.
The Valuation Lists for Kowloon, the Peak
and the New Territories will be on inspection later on.
The valuation will be given.
The Valuation of any Tenement has

sent notice of such change to the Owner, if the new address is known, or if not, to the nearest relative of the Owner.

that, say, or if not, to the occupier,
 meant that he will hand the same to the
 the omission to serve such notice does
 ate the Rate, or form any excuse for
 ing against any assessment within the
 time, viz. May 7th to 26th, 1888.
 as or Occupier interested in rateable
 should therefore inspect the Rate
 in this period.
 A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Assessor.
 7, Hongkong, 1st, May, 1888.

and vagabond. I wanted him for play in Chinese jurisdiction. He was brought before the Magistrate next day charged with being a vagabond and a nuisance. I also told the Magistrate that the Chinese authorities wanted to apply for his extradition. I knew this because I was informed by the Kowloon Municipal Council after his arrest. The Kowloon Municipal Council then sent a Chinese official to the Magistrate to take him to the gaol and he was taken there at once. The official said "I identify this man as one of a number who recently made an attack on a village in Hong Shun." After several remarks I asked the Magistrate to charge the prisoner on the charge of vagabond and on the 30th April. Immediately after he was discharged I arrested him again by virtue of a warrant. It is on that warrant that he is now before the Court. I ask for a further remand.

Mr. Webster, for the defence, objected to a further remand. The man had been in gaol for five weeks and a discharge, ending this period no less than eight adjustments had been made. The whole affair was a gross misuse of power on the part of the Police. The Kowloon Municipal Council had no right to apply for the prisoner's remand, but they had done so.

Mr. Webster said that the only case with which he had to deal had been adjourned from the 30th of April till then. With regard to the charge of vagabond and nuisance on which the prisoner had been imprisoned for five weeks, he had no doubt that the Inspector had the best of reasons for taking the course he did.

The Kowloon Municipal Council was expected to go through all the formalities attached to the application for a remand in a week. His Worship—I will take a note of your statement, Mr. Webster. I remand the case till Monday next.

Mr. Webster—I protest against a remand. If the witnesses for the prosecution are not here on Monday next, will you dismiss the case?

His Worship—I will not dismiss the case. I am not a magistrate, but I am a magistrate.

RESPONDING TO THE CHARGE. Five shopkeepers of Queen's-road were charged by Inspector Baker with keeping incorrect weights and measures and other places of business.

His Worship after having severely lectured the defendants imposed a fine of \$10 on the first two, \$30 on the third and fourth, and \$20 on the fifth.

Distress warrants to be issued in event of inability of defendants to pay the fines.

THE RICHMOND TERRACE ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the General Manager, for the year ending the 31st December, for presentation at the ordinary general meeting, to be held on Wednesday, the 18th May, 1898.

To the shareholders of the Richmond Terrace Estate and Building Company, Limited.

DEAR SIR, I beg to lay before you our balance sheet for the year ending the 31st December, 1897.

The additional accommodation for servants referred to in my last report as desirable, has now been added to all the houses in the Terrace with satisfactory results.

The net profit after payment of interest to debenture holders, of £10,000, and after deducting a small balance brought forward from last year, amounts to £20,000, out of which I propose to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. amounting to £20,000.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. W. Matthews, Chartered Accountant and Statutory Auditor.

J. W. D. Matthews, General Manager.

HONGKONG, 27th December, 1897.

Capital paid up £25,000.00. Dividends 33 of £10,000 each. 33,000.00. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. 3,000.00. Crown rent. 33.00. Interest payable on January 31st, 1898, to debenture holders. 3,000.00. Profit and loss. 2,000.00. £61,233.00.

ASSETS. Crown leasehold estate. 46,750.00. Rents, &c. due. 612.00. Investments in public companies. 15,438.00. Furniture. 1,200.00. Fire insurance—balance of premium. 187.00. £64,237.00.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. To Crown rent, general charges, repairs, fire insurance, &c. 1,718.00. To interest. 3,000.00. To balance. £1,718.00. £1,718.00.

CONTRA. Cr. By balance forward. 4,941.00. By rents, investments, &c. 4,941.00. £9,882.00.

MACAO. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Adverting to the great catastrophe which has befallen the City of Oporto in the burning of the Teatro Boccato, which brought devastation and misery to a large number of persons who have lost thereby their parents and breadwinners, His Excellency Acting Governor Costa Duarte has issued an appeal to this community and to the kind-hearted and generous gentlemen of your place and the most pious for donations for the relief of the orphans. Our community has promptly responded to the appeal; the officials, civil servants, and officers of the Army and Navy have generally consented to give one day's pay towards the fund. A committee has also been appointed by His Excellency for the purpose of going round for contributions and raising funds as best they can. They will probably get up fancy fairs, theatrical performances, &c. I need hardly recall the fact that in our great calamity of 1874 the community of Oporto was one of the foremost among the contributors towards relief. It is therefore doubly a matter of reciprocity, if nothing else, for us to contribute our mite towards the relief of the orphans and widows of our past benefactors. I understand that the Editor of the *Electra Oportense* of your place has kindly consented, at the request of His Excellency, to receive donations at Hongkong, and will publish in his paper weekly the names of the donors and the amounts.

SIAM. The "forest-primal" two days journey from Pak-pai, 175 miles from Bangkok, has lately been the scene of a most phenomenal earthquake, by which the physical features of a country of 100,000 square miles have been entirely changed. Mother earth swallowing up everything in the way of vegetation and leaving a desolated barren path where the wild's last breath had tossed in air grass and stately forest trees.

April is usually the hottest time of the year in Siam and the present month has been no exception to the rule, for during the last fortnight the thermometer has invariably indicated at noon between 90 deg. to 105 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade. At night the heat has been most oppressive, but for the last few days (4th April) we have experienced a strong south-westerly wind and on light shower which has somewhat cooled the atmosphere. The want of rain is being sorely felt, most of the wells in private compounds have dried up, and the water in the river is exceedingly low and brackish.

Last Wednesday morning (25th April) the boiler of a steam-launch conveying the wife of H. R. H. Prince Phlo, who was accompanied by her husband and attendants to Bangkok, blew up just after leaving Bangkok, where the lady had been paying a visit to her father. Three men and two women were killed and various injuries were sustained by eight other persons. The reason ascribed for the catastrophe is that the engineer on board had used downed the safety-valve, hence the explosion. Directly news of the accident reached Bangkok H. R. H. Prince Krom Muan Bhudarat Damroengrak and Prince Phlo Ong Chong Weranarak, accompanied by Mr. Fredericks of Messrs. Grimin & Co., and supplied with medicine and bandages for the wounded, left for Bangkok.

At the last moment before going to press we receive from Singapore the result of Vito's application for relief against Mr. Gould's interest in his case against Mr. Gould. It is remembered that the Supreme Court, when it reversed Mr. Gould's original decision may

months ago, ordered that gentleman to assess the damages due to Vito for five days' false imprisonment. Mr. Gould, after disregarding the order of the Supreme Court for many months, and making it necessary to apply for a contempt order to compel him to obey, at length assessed the damages at one shilling. As this assessment was obviously illusory, Vito's counsel applied again to the Supreme Court, and the Chief Justice has now ordered the application and made a fresh order that the Bangkok judge shall assess the damages "in a proper manner." In the official record of the proceedings, the Chief Justice has pointed out the inadvisability of making observations upon the conduct of Mr. Gould, but we shall be able to give the exact words in a subsequent number of this paper, when we shall have occasion to refer at greater length to the striking history just related by perseverance in a good cause.—*Bangkok Times*.

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA.

From papers brought, on the steamer *Tanaka* we take the following items respecting the Chinese question.

The Government of Victoria has considered the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting restrictive legislation to prevent the influx of Chinese into Australia and the protest of the Chinese Ambassador in London, and has decided to send an Embassy which recently visited the colonies to inquire into the condition of the Chinese in Australia. The Secretary of State asked the Government of Victoria to consider the restrictive measures, in order to enable Lord Salisbury to draft a satisfactory reply to the representative of the Chinese Government. The treaty just entered into by the Government of the United Kingdom with the Chinese Government, which no Chinese laborers shall enter the Empire for a period of 20 years has suggested an expedient which, in the opinion of the Government, is a step towards the solution of the Chinese question in Australia. Mr. Gillies has therefore addressed the following circular letter to the Premiers of the other Australian colonies, requesting a statement of their views on the whole question with the object of taking the Chinese question into consideration at the Imperial Conference, Melbourne, March 22nd.

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middle of last week, I was a little surprised that he took a similar view, but in the details of his expression of opinion and in the same view as to the duty of the Empire to protect its interests and to protect its right as part of the Empire to be consulted in any exercise of the powers of treaty, and the exercise of the influence of diplomacy, which closely ally the two questions.

8.—The effect of the law of 1884 has been that the number of Chinese arriving in Queensland by sea has been in each year somewhat less than the number of Chinese arriving by land. The means of transit by land between the various Australian colonies, however, renders it impossible to exercise any effective control over their migration into the Empire. As the law of the colonies as to the entry of Chinese is so severely restrictive than those of Queensland, and there is at present no law restricting their immigration into the Northern Territory, the influx of Chinese from the other colonies, attracted by the rich goldfields of Queensland, is becoming very serious.

9.—The main and, in the opinion of this Government, the insuperable objection to allowing the immigration of Chinese is the fact that they cannot be admitted to an equal share in the political and social institutions of the colony. The Chinese are not only excluded from the franchise, but they are also excluded from the right of holding office, and, although of a complicated and, in many respects, marvellous character, is essentially different from the European civilisation which is the basis of the Australian Empire. It is to be essential to the future welfare of the Australian Continent to preserve.

10.—Under our system every citizen is allowed to have a voice in the government of his country. The Chinese, however, being excluded from the franchise, are occupying an inferior position which not only falls far below that of being a citizen, but would probably necessitate a radical change in the future history and development of Australia.

11.—When the Chinese Commissioners referred to in the Chinese Minister's note visited Queensland, I, as the representative of the Government, attended to this aspect of the question, which they appeared to fully appreciate.

12.—There can be no doubt, I think, that the population of Queensland is firmly and loyally attached to the British Empire, and that it has become a matter of pressing moment to devise the best and most efficacious means, within the rules of international conduct, to prevent the influx of Chinese into the colony.

13.—I conceive, however, that there is no rule, either of international law or comity, which requires one nation to admit into its borders, against its own interests, a large number of persons of another nationality, who are not only excluded from the franchise, but who are also excluded from the right of holding office, and, although of a complicated and, in many respects, marvellous character, is essentially different from the European civilisation which is the basis of the Australian Empire. It is to be essential to the future welfare of the Australian Continent to preserve.

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